BookletChartTM

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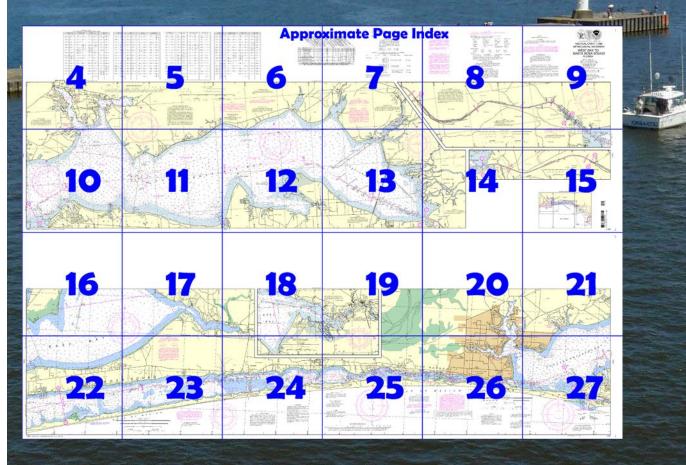
Intracoastal Waterway – West Bay to Santa Rosa Sound

NOAA Chart 11385

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of Coast Survey

<u>www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</u> 888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

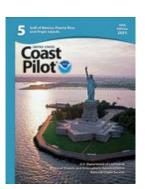
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=113



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts]. Choctawhatchee Bay Entrance. East Pass extends into the W part of Choctawhatchee Bay between Moreno Point and Santa Rosa Island, and is protected by two jetties. The jetties are marked by a light off their seaward ends. Choctawhatchee Bay Entrance Lighted Whistle Buoy CB (30°22'18"N., 86°30'24"W.), 0.5 mile off the entrance to the channel, marks the approach. To carry the best depths, mariners should be guided by the color of

the water. Passage should not be attempted in rough weather. Local knowledge is advised. The controlling depth was 5.5 feet (6.1 feet at

midchannel) from Buoy CB to the bridge; thence 9.9 feet through North Channel to the bay. The channel S of the bridge is subject to frequent changes and shoals between dredgings. Buoys are shifted to mark best water. The channel is marked by lights, buoys, and daybeacons.

Choctawhatchee Bay. Depths in the bay decrease gradually from W to E

Choctawhatchee Bay. Depths in the bay decrease gradually from W to E with 18 to 43 feet in the W two-thirds, except near the shores, and 8 to 16 feet in the E third.

Choctawhatchee River. The mouth of Choctawhatchee River is shallow, and boats enter through Cypress River. Cypress River entrance, marked by a light, has a depth of 6 feet. Black Creek, with depths of 8 feet inside, but bars of about 1-foot depth blocking the entrance, leads to the village of Black Creek. Berths, gasoline, a launching ramp, water, ice, and marine supplies are available at a small fish camp on the W bank of the creek 1.6 miles above its mouth.

A channel leads from Choctawhatchee Bay to a turning basin at the head of navigation S of the fixed bridge at Freeport. The depth was 5½ feet (6 feet at midchannel) in the channel with 8½ to 9½ feet in the turning basin, except for lesser depths along the N and NW edges. The channel is well marked. The bridge at Freeport has a clearance of 5 feet. An overhead power cable with a clearance of 24 feet crosses the channel close E of the bridge.

Access channels have been dug through the spoil banks to a channel along the E bank as far as **Ramsey Branch**. Depths of about 1½ feet were reported in these channels. A small marina on Ramsey Branch provides temporary bulkhead tie-up, limited marine supplies, and outboard engine repairs.

There are private piers and fish piers on LaGrange Bayou and Fourmile Creek. Gasoline and marine supplies can be obtained on U.S. Route 331 and State Route 20 in Freeport.

Basin Bayou. State Route 20 bridge across the narrow entrance with a clearance of 4 feet. A paved launching ramp is near the bridge and gasoline is available in cans. The launching ramp is accessible at high water only.

Rocky Bayou has depths of 10 to 20 feet and affords good anchorage for small craft. The entrance to the bayou is marked on the W side by a light. A channel about 0.9 mile above the entrance to the bayou leads SE to a marina in Ward Cove. The channel is marked by a private buoy and had a depth of 6 feet. Gasoline, diesel fuel, berths with water and electricity, ice, a launching ramp, and marine supplies are available. A restricted area has been designated in Weekley Bayou, an arm of Boggy Bayou. (See 334.740, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) The danger zones of two Air Force proving grounds have been established in Santa Rosa Sound, The Narrows, and the Gulf. (See **334.710 and 334.730**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Unexploded ordnance lies on the bottom a mile offshore from Santa Rosa Island, about 8 miles W of Choctawhatchee Bay Entrance. Santa Rosa Island and the E part of Perdido Key, W of the entrance to Pensacola Bay, are part of Gulf Islands National Seashore and subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans

Commander 8th CG District

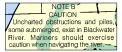
New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

2



CAUTION CAUTION
Uncharted obstructions and piles, some submerged, exist in Marquis Basin and Wright Basin.



HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

15 CAUTION₁₂ Numerous submerged iron pipe stakes exist within outlined area.

BLACKWATER BAY AND RIVER CHANNEL

The controlling depth was 6 feet for a width of 100 feet from Bn 4 to Light 30, thence 8 feet for a width of 100 feet to Milton.

Improved channels shown by broken lines and subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not pen to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to

CAUTION

Small craft operators are warned to beware of severe water turbulence caused by large vessels traversing narrow waterways.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line The Waterway is Indicated by a magenta link Mileage distances shown along the Waterwa are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harve Lock, LA, and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coas

Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTE for any variation and compass deviation

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buovs are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES Charted submarine pipelines and submarine ables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and narine cables are required to be buried, and hose that were originally buried may have ecome exposed. Mariners should use extreme aution when operating vessels in depths of vater comparable to their draft in areas where inclined and cables may exist, and when inclining, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

CAUTION

Small craft operators are warned to beware of severe water turbulence caused by large vessels traversing narrow waterways

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is de signed for use with nautical charts, and the exac meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clea

unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the intracoasta
Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other water

When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, T. aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the squares should be kept on the port side of the

A horizontal yellow band provides no latera information, but simply identifies aids to navi gation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.707" northward and 0.174" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMABINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-marine cables are required to be buried, and marine cables are required to be buried, an those that were originally buried may hav become exposed. Mariners should use extrem caution when operating vessels in depths o water comparable to their draft in areas when pipelines and cables may exist, and when

anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

BADAR BEELECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SAFETY HINTS

- Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices
- to Mariners corrections when you receive them.

 2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart; each is vital to your safety afloat
- Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation
- on your chart from Chart No. 1.

 4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north; however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
- Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat
- with respect to the chart.
 6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S past Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published. ished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Conmander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA nander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA t the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineer

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid o navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coas Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually dayses to move a sown due to men halp size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

LA GRANGE BAYOU

The controlling depth from Choctawhatchee Bay to Fourmile Creek was 9½ feet for a mid-width of 50 feet; thence 10½ feet for a mid-width of 50 feet to the turning basin; thence 9 feet within the basin.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toil free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers

in Mobile. AL.

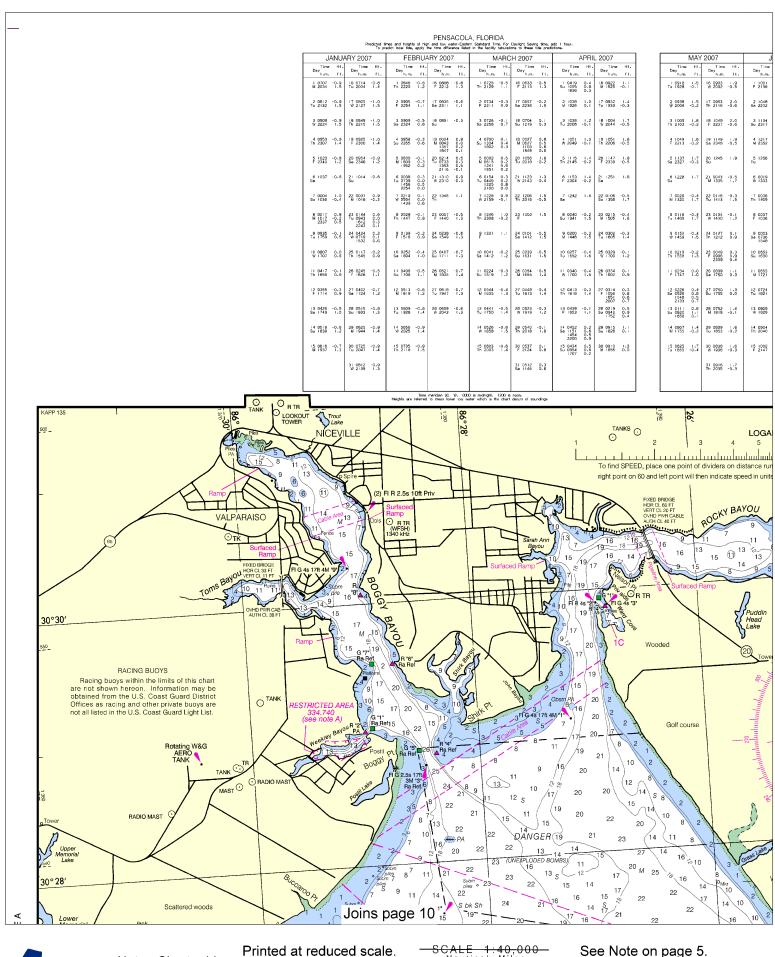
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus:

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta number





Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

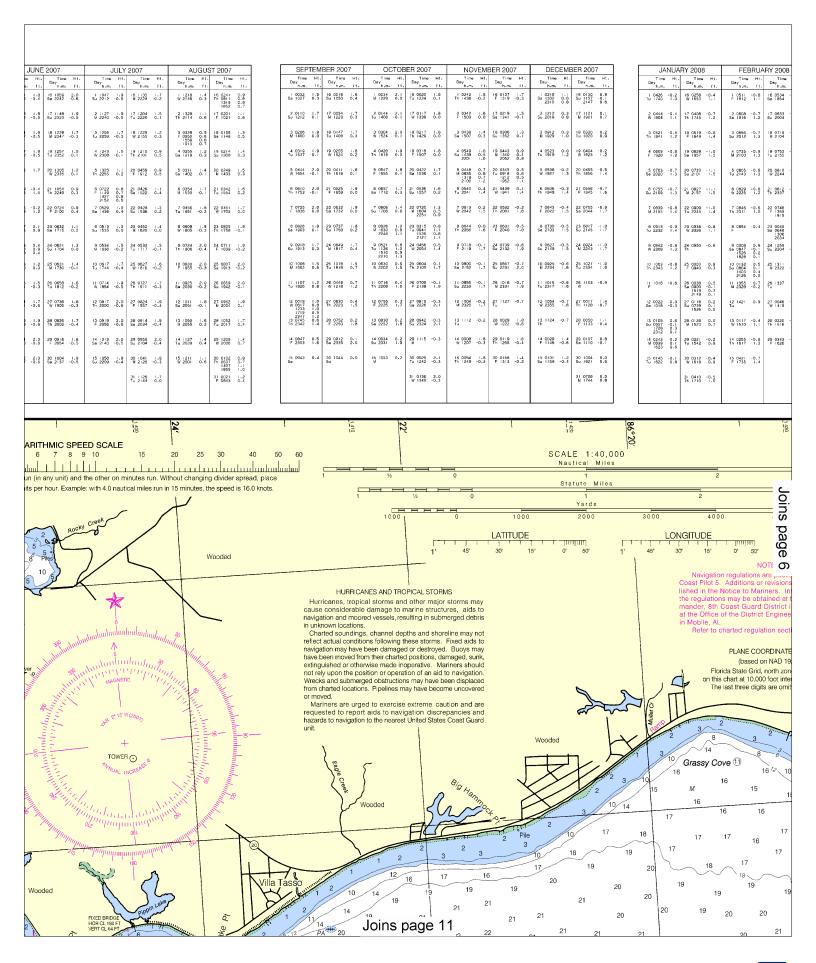
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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- P	Navigation re Coast Pilot 5. Ad lished in the Not the regulations m mander, 8th Coa at the Office of t in Mobile, AL.	5000 Timijimi 0° 50° NOTE A gulations are publishe iditions or revisions to ice to Mariners. Infor	Chapter 2 are pubmation concerning Office of the Com- New Orleans, LA or Corps of Engineers	Consult U.S. supplemental info navigation. The prudent mariner to navigation, particular Guard Light List and U.S RADA Radar reflectors floating aids to n reflector identifica	TO NAVIGATION Coast Guard Light List for remation concerning aids to WARNING viil not rely solely on any single aid your floating aids. See U.S. Coast Coast Pilot for details. R REFLECTORS have been placed on many avigation. Individual redar tion on these aids has been
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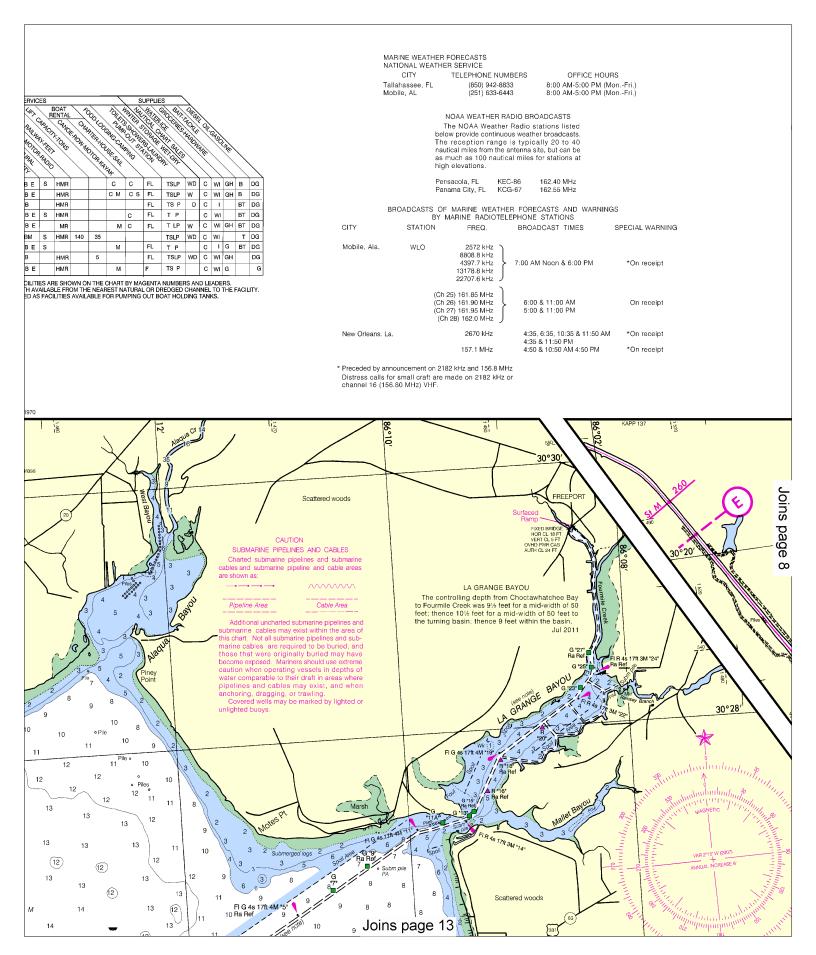
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

Yards

1000
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000



INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY Project Depths 12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Distances The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Ine Waterway is indicated by a magental makilieage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey Lock, LA, and are indicated thus: Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation. WARNING

ceipt

ceipt

ceipt

eceipt

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation

FACILITIES

R TR radio tower

s seconds SEC sector St M statute miles

VQ very quick

WHIS whistle

W white

so soft Sh shells

sy sticky

Subm submerged

Rot rotating

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated): AERO aeronautical G green Mo morse code Al alternating IQ interrupted quick Iso isophase B black

OBSC obscured Oc occulting Or orange LT HO lighthouse M nautical mile m minutes Bn beacon C can DIA diaphone Q quick F fixed MICRO TR microwave tower R red FI flashing Mkr marker Ba Bef radar reflector R Bn radiobeacon Bottom characteristics

Blds boulders bk broken Cy clay Co coral Oys oysters Rk rock gy gray G gravel hard M mud Grs grass S sand

AUTH authorized Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported

21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with helgints in feet above datum of soundings.

Miscellaneous

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toil free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone com-munication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which is Norm American Datum of 1982 (NAU 83), while for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.707° northward and 0.174" eastward to agree with this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is de

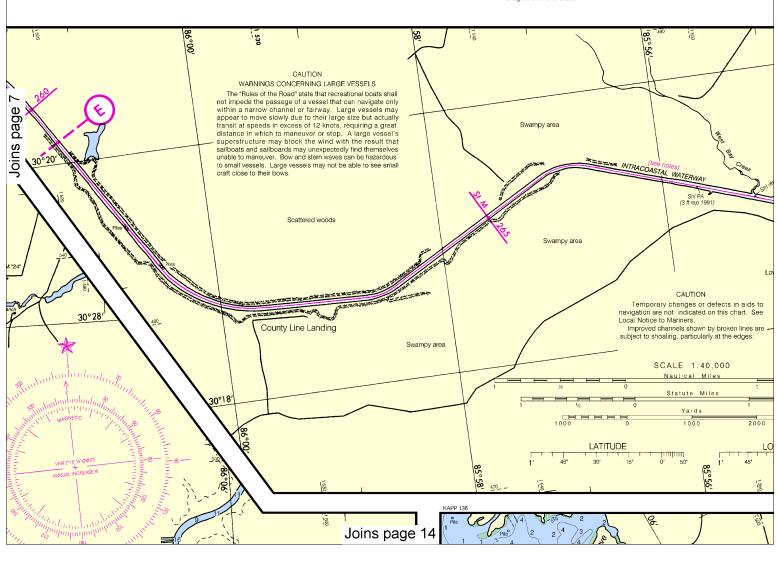
The U.S. Also to Nativigation Systelli its over esigned for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted. Aids to navigation marking the intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other water-

ways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway

Oerrobelle FI to Brownsville, TX westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.





CALE 1:40,000 Nautical Miles Printed at reduced scale. See Note on page 5. Note: Chart grid 1/2 0 lines are aligned Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 with true north.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Ft. Walton Power Squadron, District 15, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising this

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777

USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Eighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headquarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NAUTICAL CHART 11385 INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY **WEST BAY TO**

SANTA ROSA SOUND **FLORIDA**

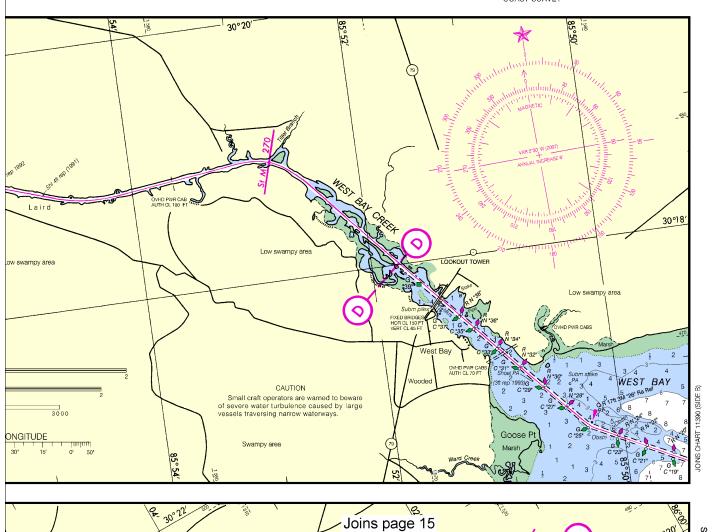
Mercator Projection Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 30°24' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

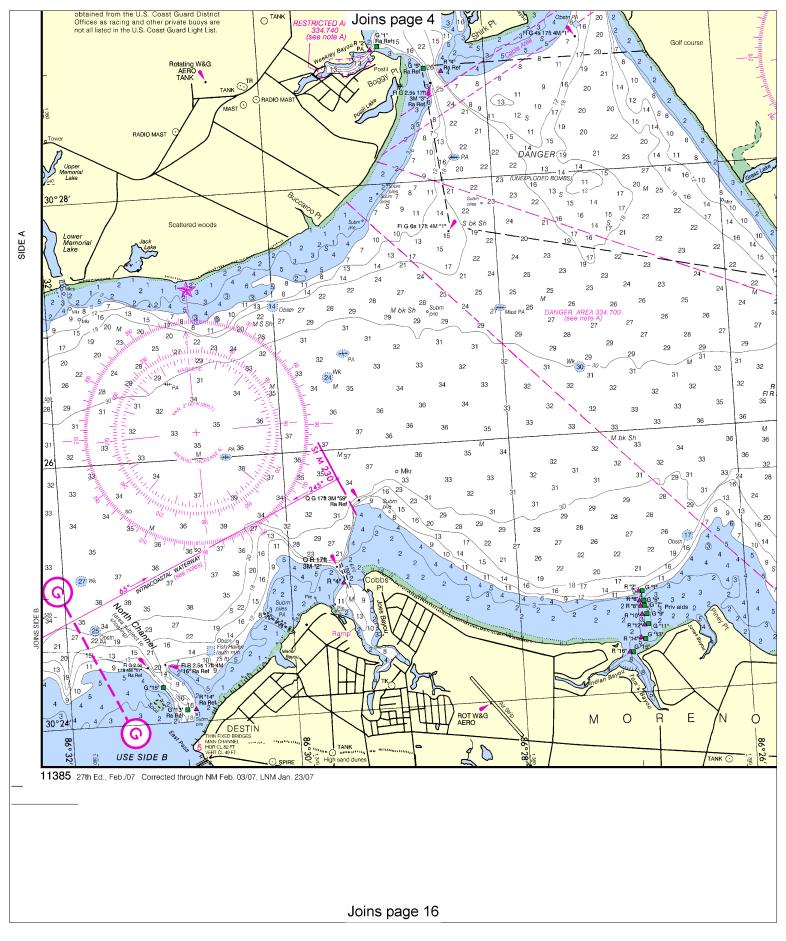
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

Chart 11385 27th Ed., Feb./07

Corrected through NM Feb. 03/07, LNM Jan. 23/07

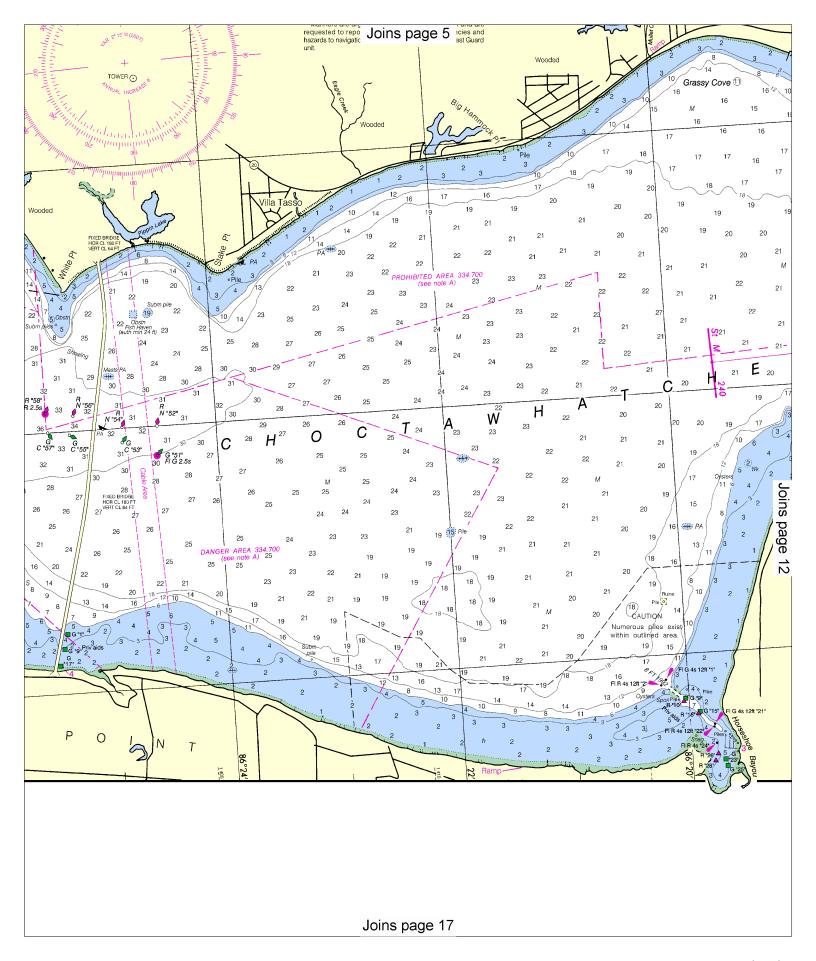
Published at Washington, D.C U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE COAST SURVEY

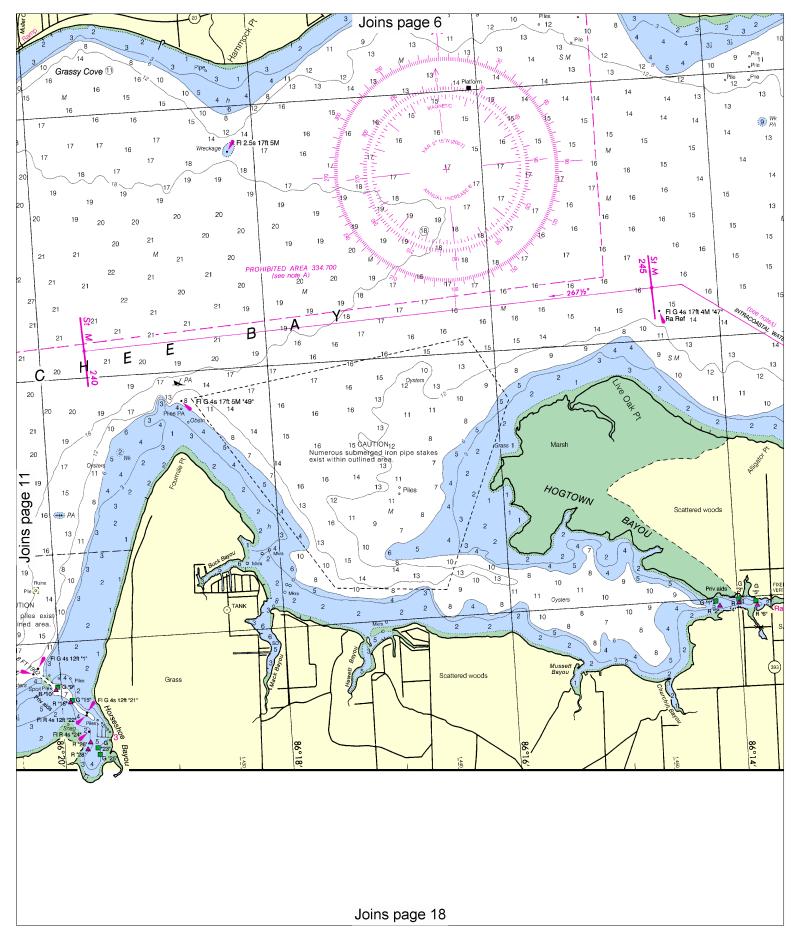




Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:40,000 See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

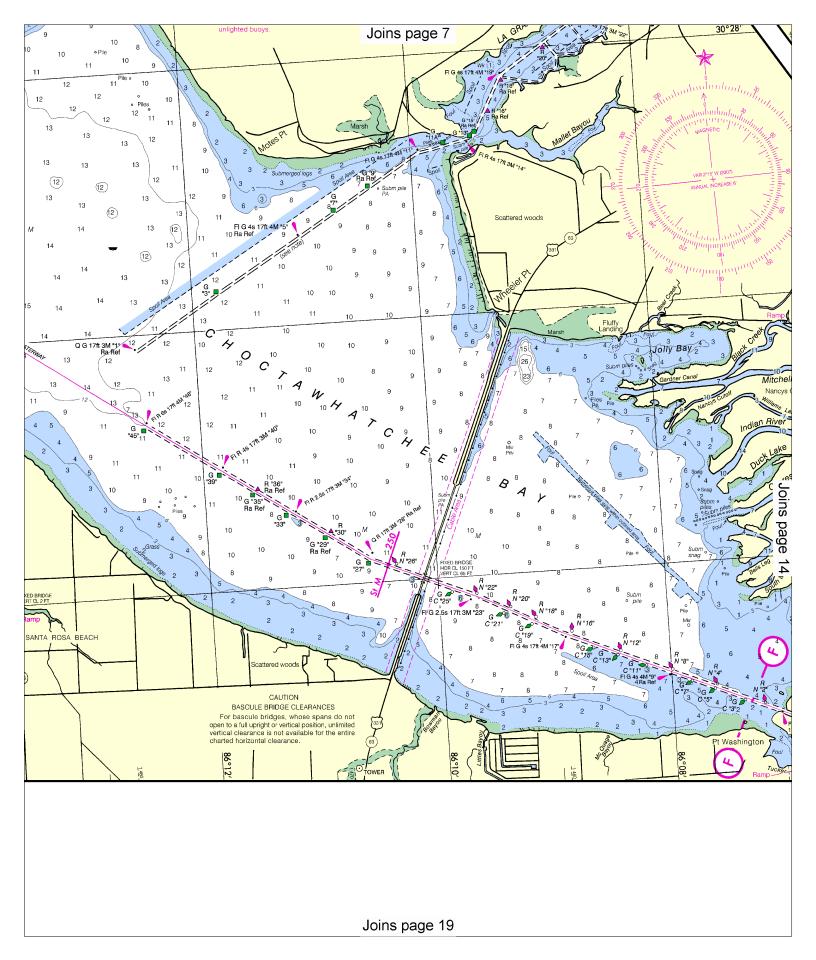
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Nautical Miles

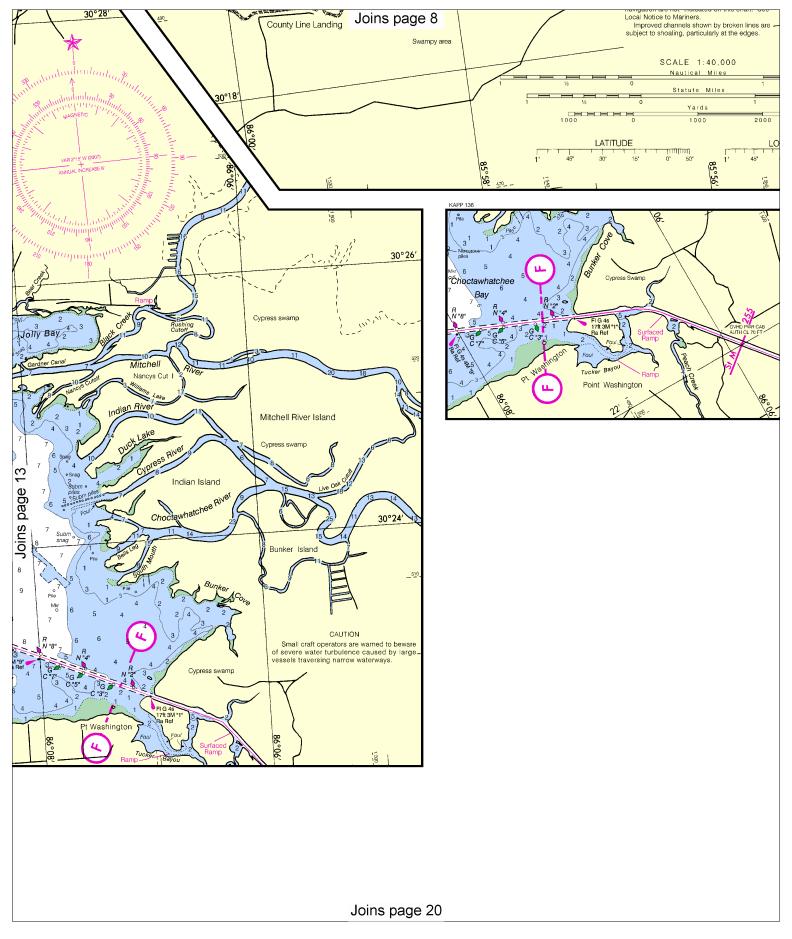
Yards

See Note on page 5.

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000





Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

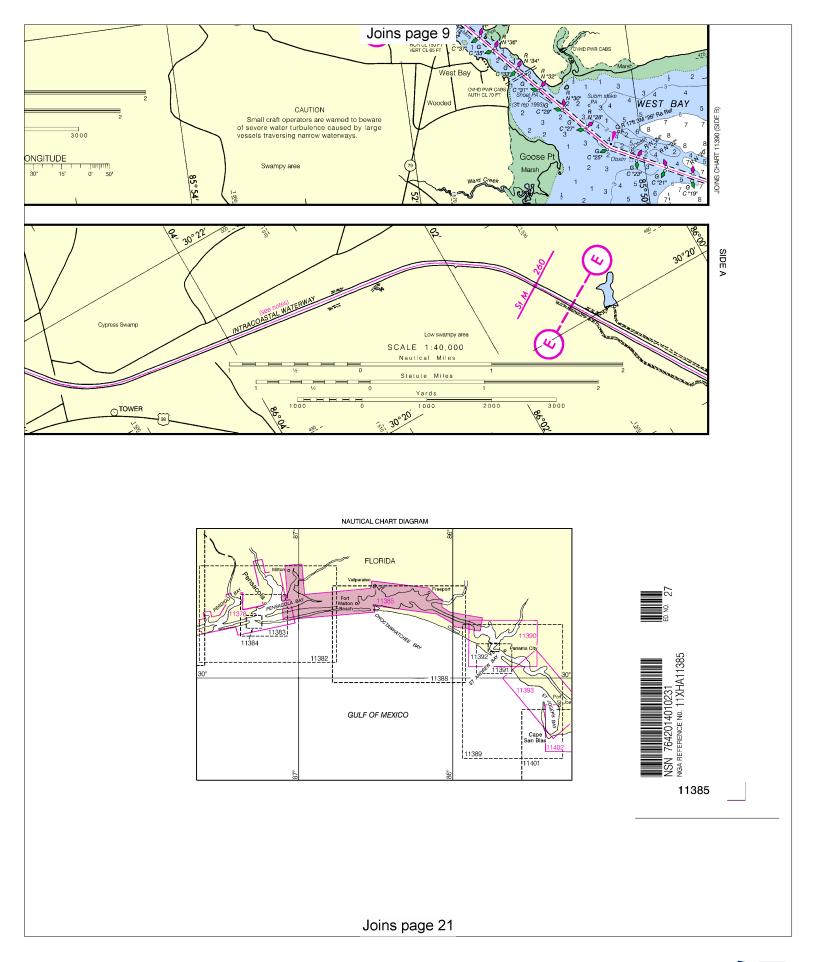
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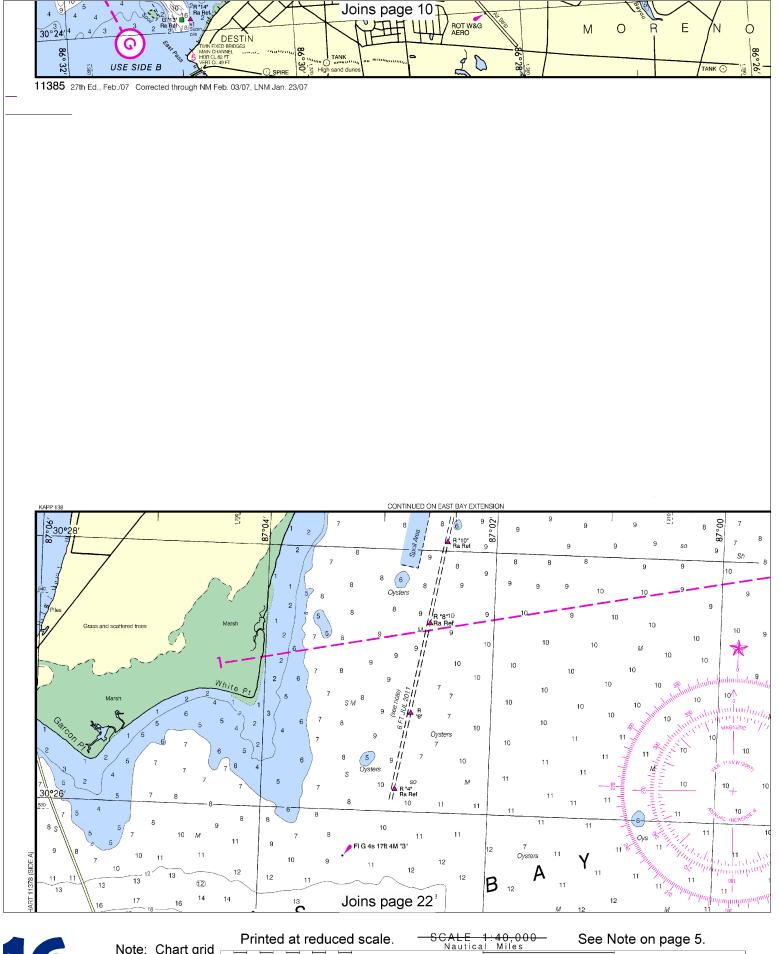
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

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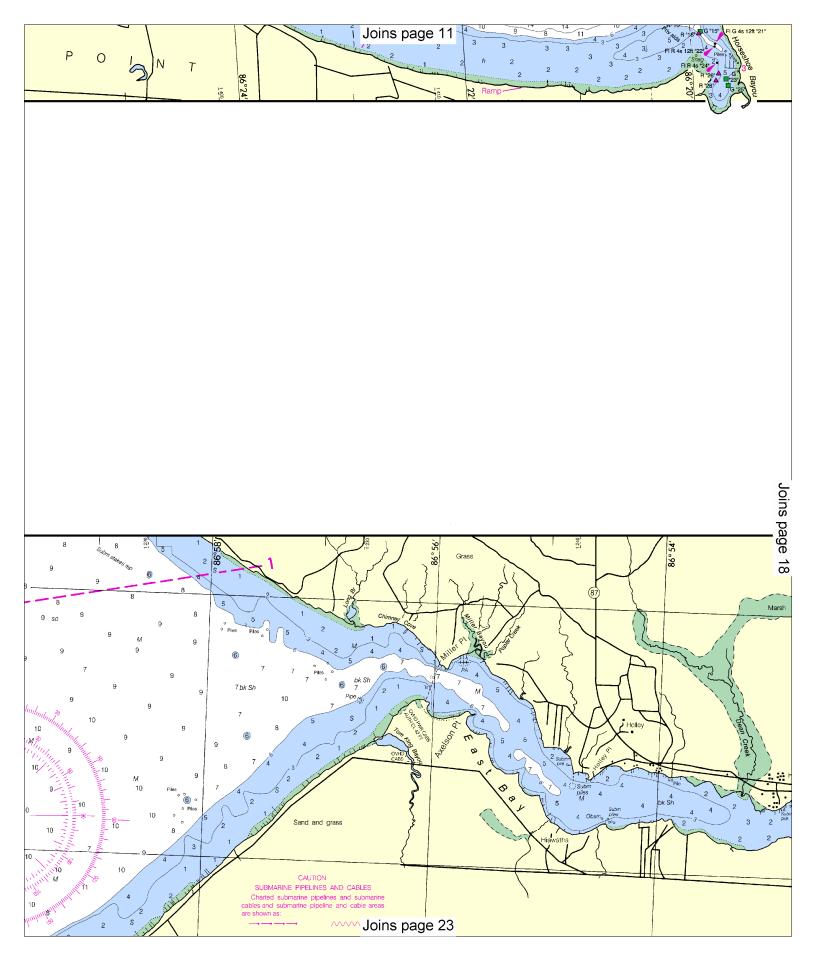
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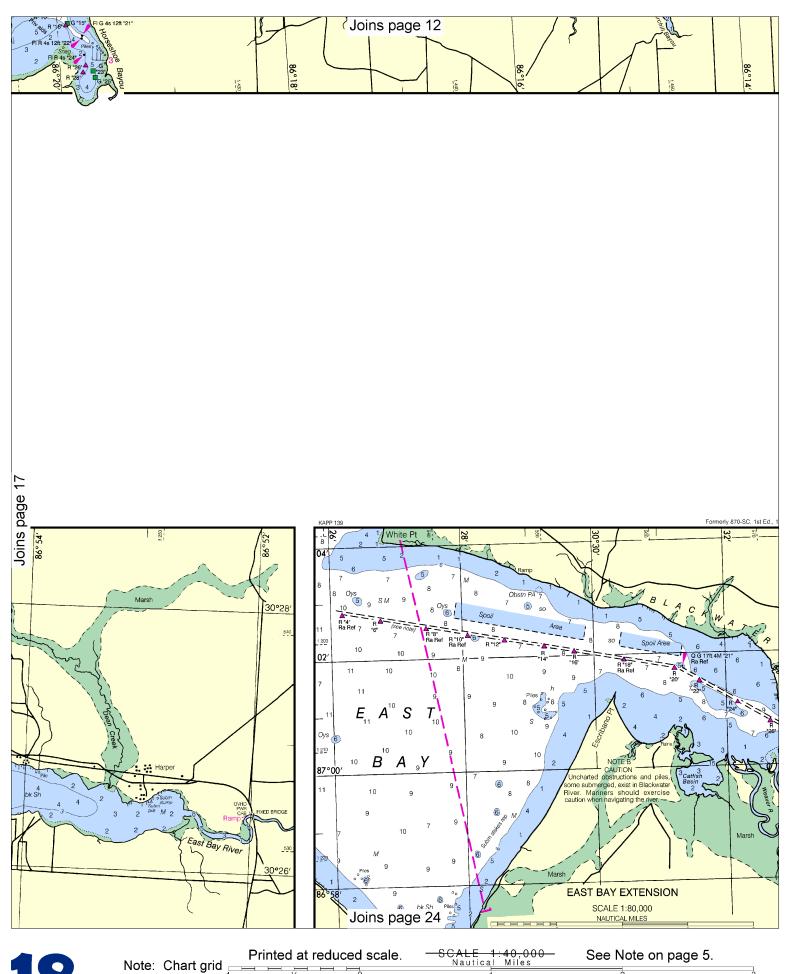
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Nautical Miles

Yards

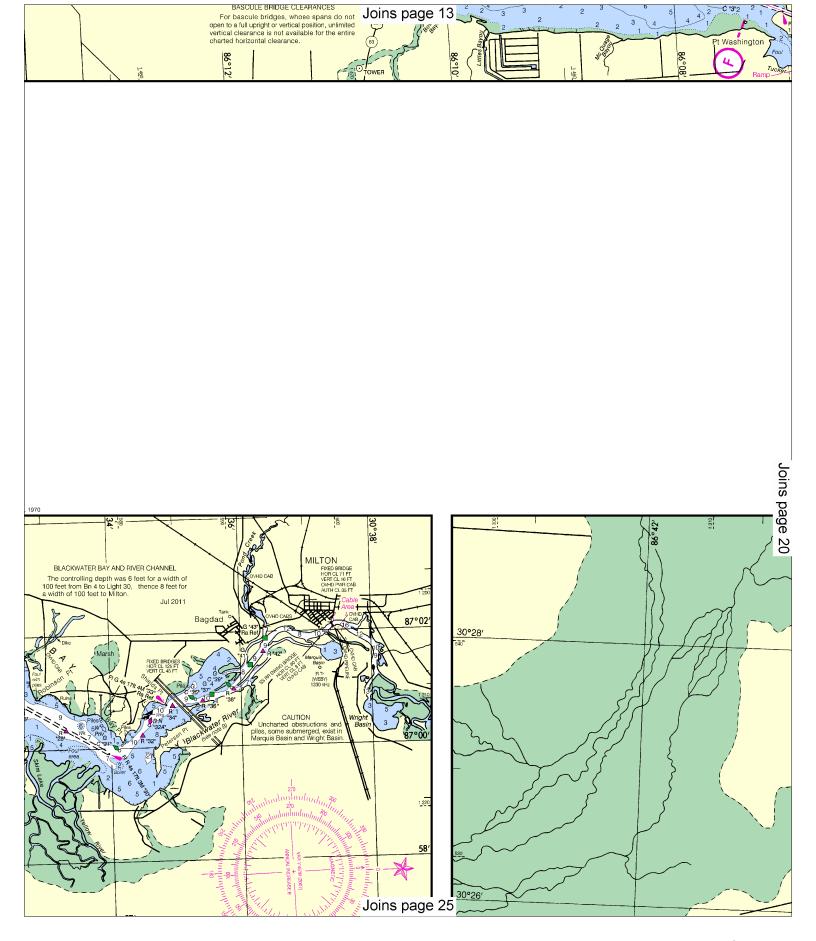
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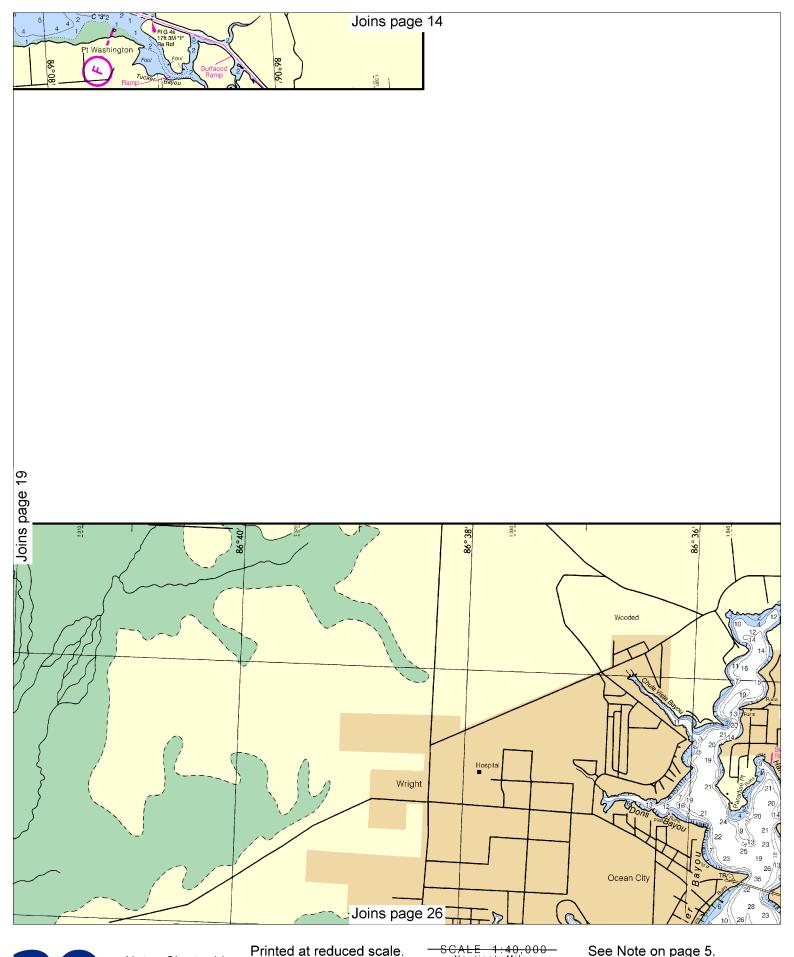


Note: Chart grid _ lines are aligned with true north.

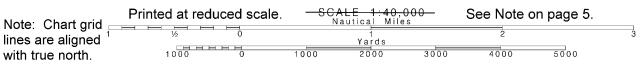


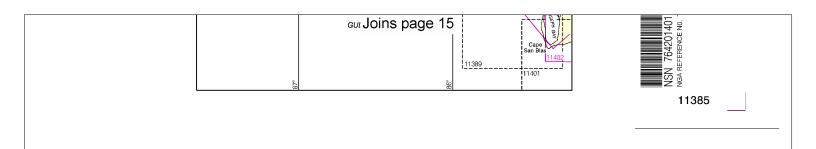


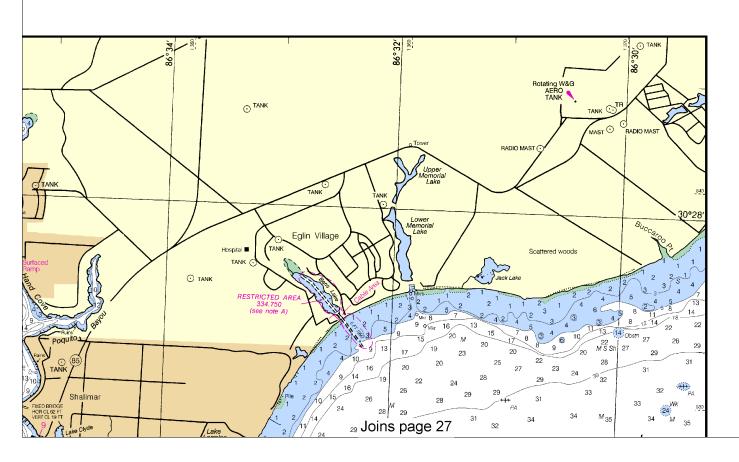
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

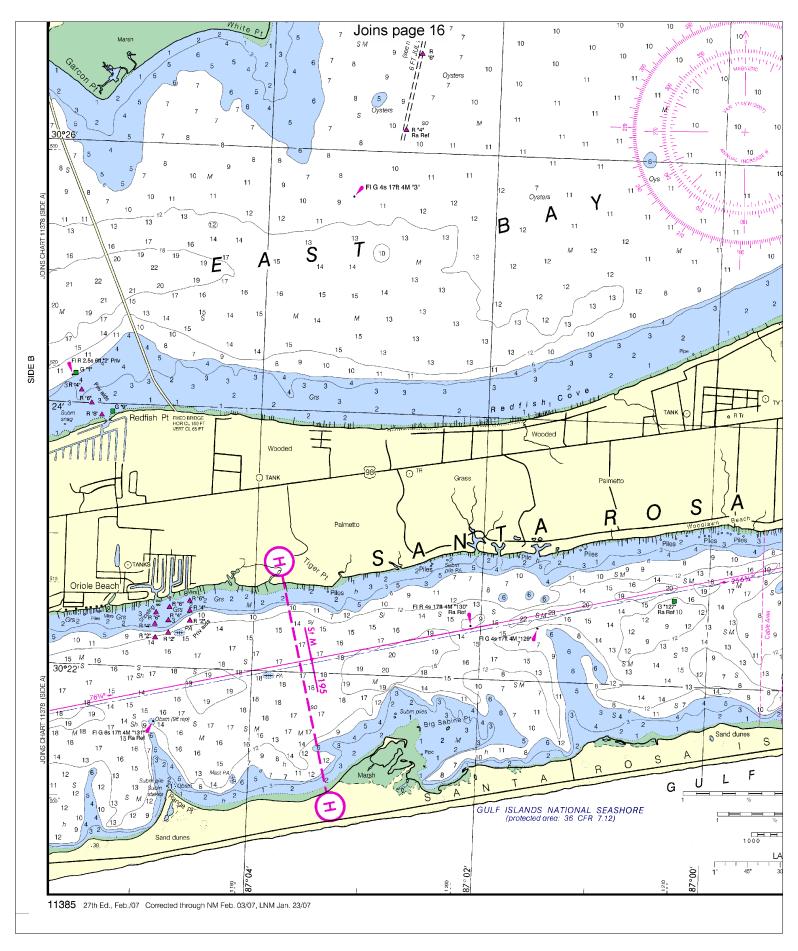


with true north.









Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

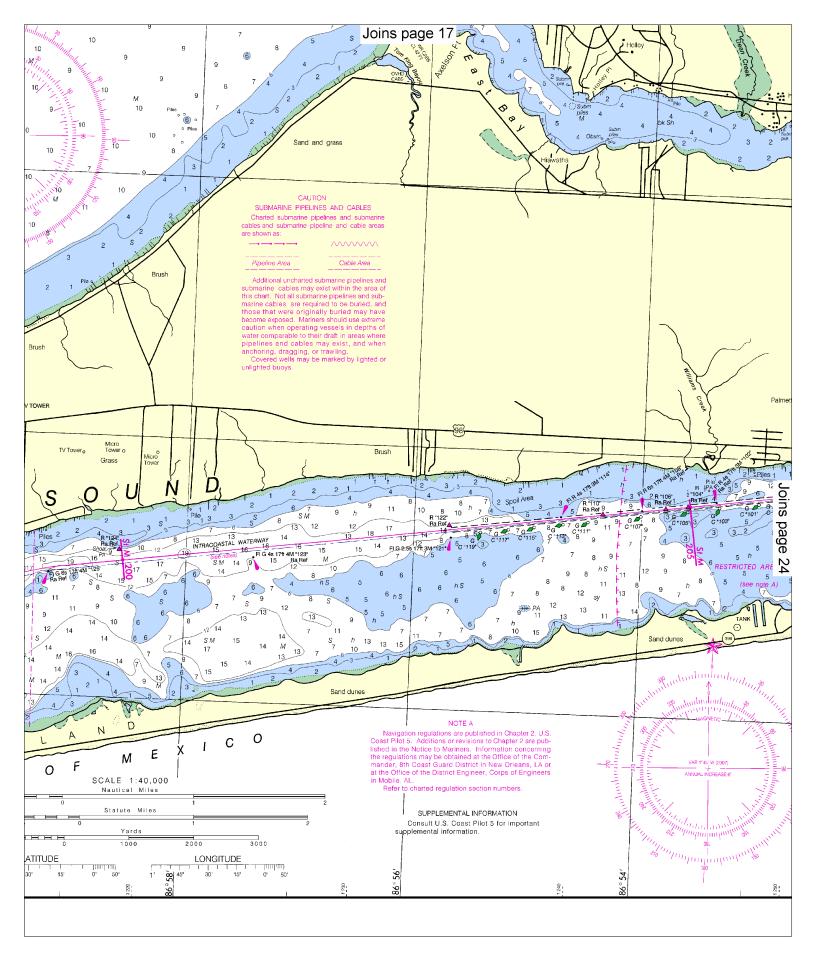
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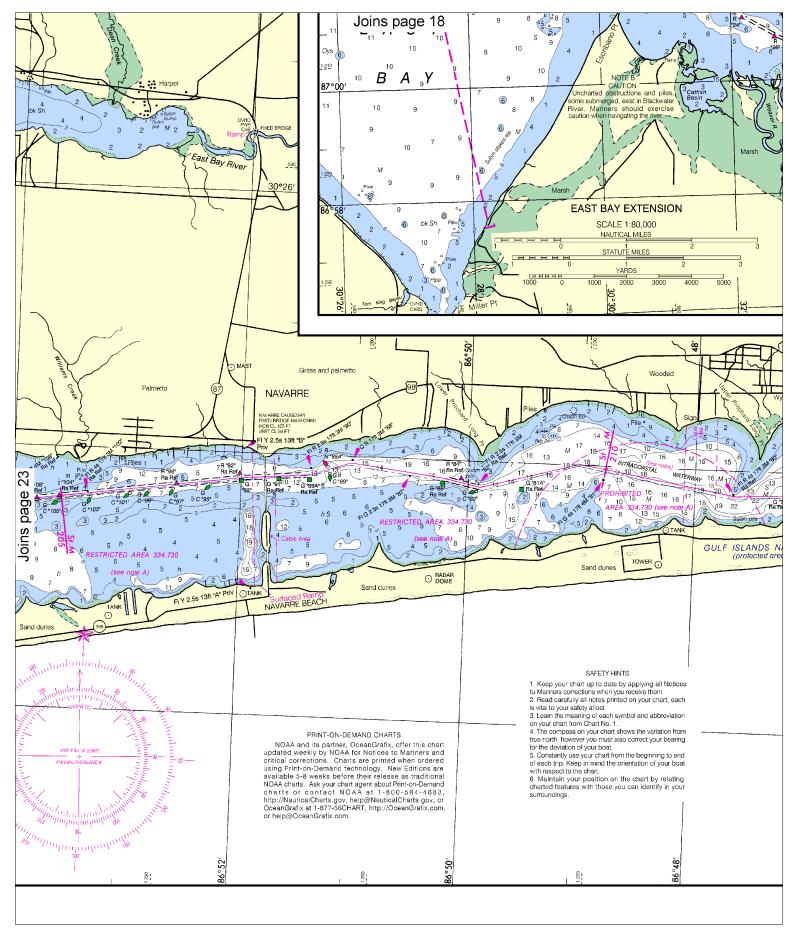
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

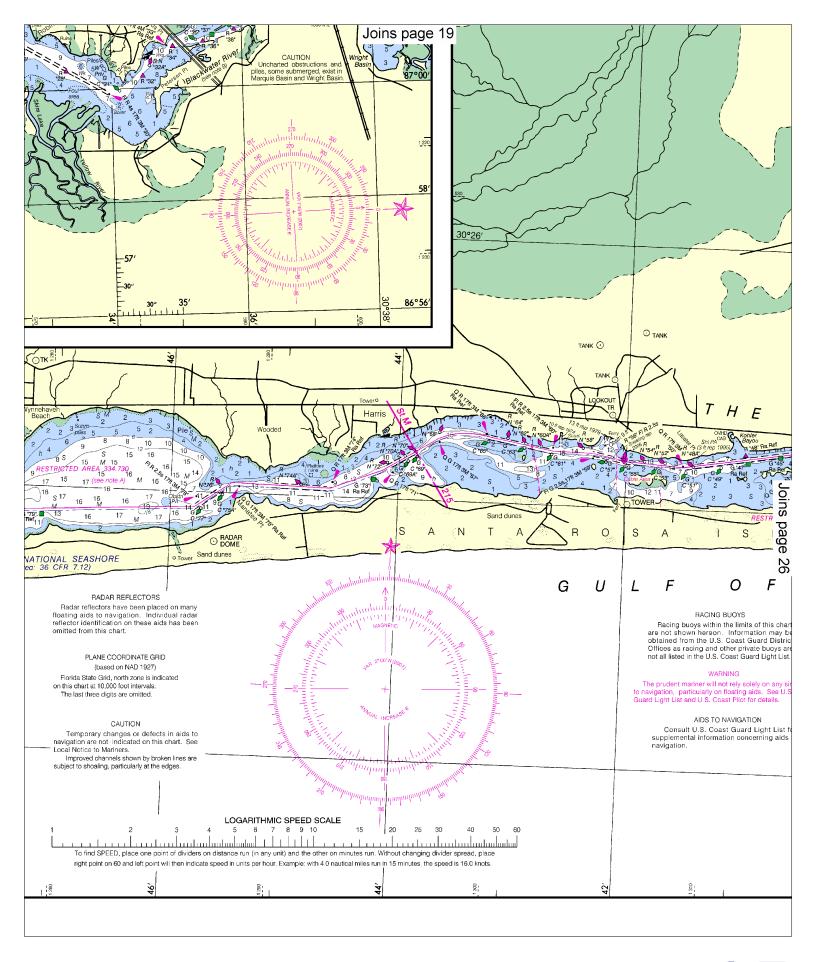
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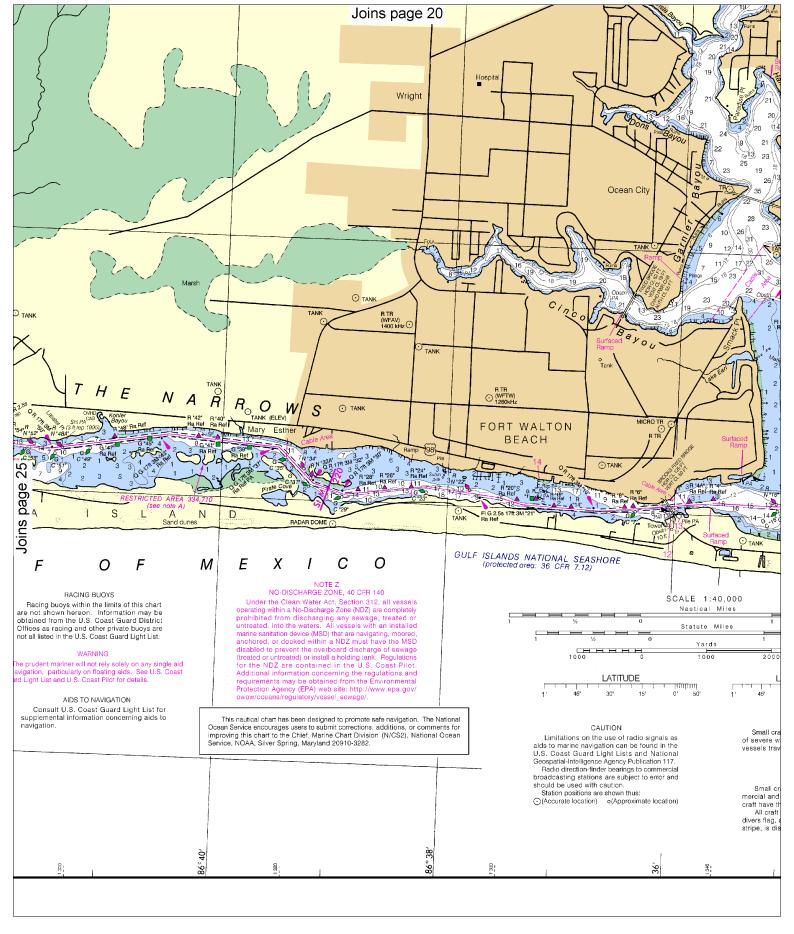




Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:40,000 See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north. 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000





Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

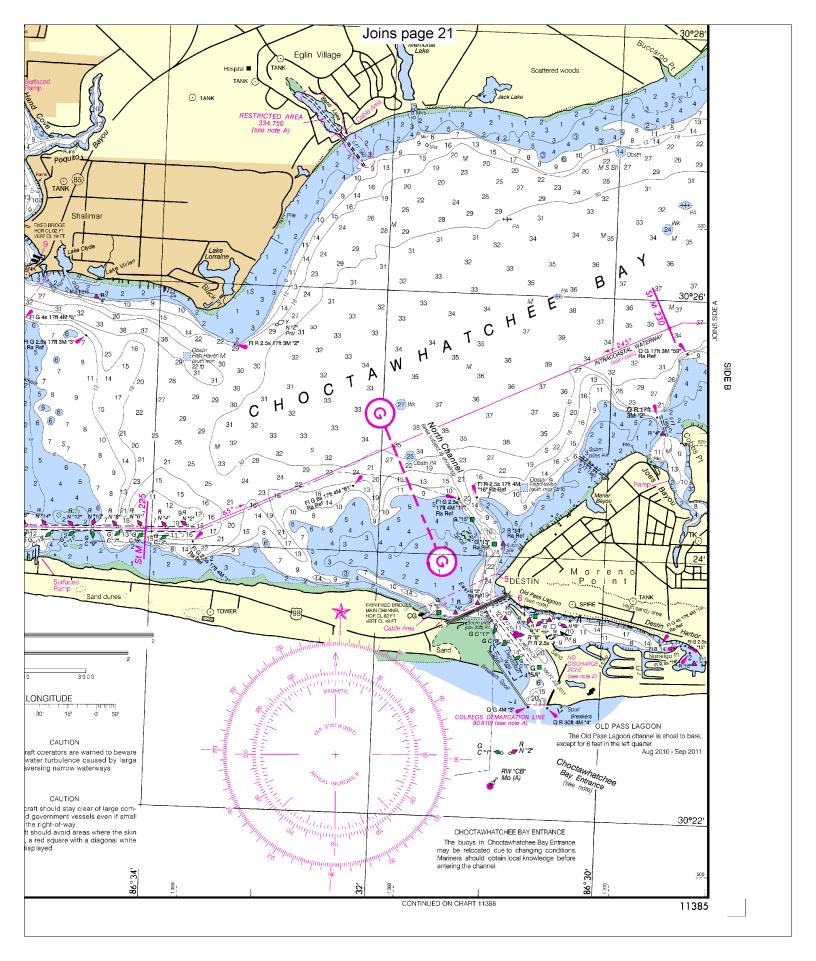
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

Yards

Varids

Varids

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000





VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here. Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of

Emergency; Number of People on Board.

- · Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

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Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm

Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

Marine Forecasts — http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm

National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/

National Weather Service — http://www.weather.gov/

National Hurrican Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/

Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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